CLOSING SCENES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Good-bys to Senators Whose Terms Ex-

many people in Washington who are sorry that the Fifty-ninth Congress has passed into history, but it is safe to say that a major-Ity of those who have a direct or indirect interest in the sessions of the national legislature breathed a sigh of relief when the Senate and the House adjourned to-day. It was a dull session-these three months that marked the sitting of the country's lawmakers-and while a vast amount of public business was transacted, most of it was not of vital concern to the country: From now on to December, when the Sixtleth Congress will convene-unless an extra ession is called for an earlier date, which isn't probable-Washington as the chief centre of national interest will be virtually off the map.

The closing scenes in the big white Capitol were full of incident, but they were not different from the usual last day proceedings. President Roosevelt was at hand to sign delayed bills, some of which would have failed if he had remained at the White House, as Mr. Cleveland insisted on doing. He spent more than an hour in the President's room, just off the Senate Chamber, and signed forty bills before Congress adjourned. The Senate's session ended with a tap of the gavel and a round of light handelapping, but the House sang and cheered and had a good time generally. People who wanted to see the closing incidents of the session thronged the galleries of both houses from early this morning until after adjournment. time, while hundreds of latecomers wandered around the corridors or stood in disappointed attitudes outside the gallery

Both houses, which had sat all day Sunday, assembled at 9:30 o'clock. There was not a great deal for either body to do. Most of the time up to final adjournment was taken up in putting through some belated measures and in semi-humorous debate of no particular importance. When things dragged a recess would be taken. In the Senate these periods of suspension were spent by the Senators in chatting, but in he House there was singing and lots of

Most of the people in the Senate galleries became aware that one man on the floor was receiving a great deal of attention from his associates. He was a rather small man, but made up in striking features and bearing what he lacked in size. Senators. stood around him and patted him on the back and shook his hand. Those in the galleries who didn't know who the man was soon found out that it was Spooner of Wisconsin, who resigned yesterday because he couldn't afford to live in Washington and that his associates were saying good-by to him.

There were good-bys also to Senators whose terms of service were to expire with the dying Congress, among them Blackburn of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, who has been appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission; Clark, the Montana millionaire, who wasn't a candidate for reelection and would not have been returned if he had been a candidate, as the Republicans captured his State last year: Berry of Arkansas, a one legged ex-Confederate, who was going out after twenty-two years of continuous ervice, having been defeated for reelection Millard of Nebraska, Allee of Delaware, Patterson of Colorado, who will be succeeded by Guggenheim, the millionaire smelter: Carmack of Tennessee, whose place will be taken by Bob Taylor, the fiddling statesman, and Dubois of Idaho, to be succeeded by a Republican, and who ascribes his defeat to the Mormon Church.

Over in the rear row on the Democratic side sat a big man with a great mass of bushy hair on his head. He watched the closing proceedings with a bored expression. Few knew him. Those who did told others that he was Frederick W. Mulkey of Oregon, a Republican who came into the Senate only a month ago to fill out the term of John M. Gearin, Democrat, which expired to-day. Mr. Mulkey bore the distinction of being the youngest man in the Senate, but that fact was not chronicled in the "Congressional Directory," for the reason that no edition of the directory has been issued since Mr. Mulkey became a Senator. He is only 33, but looks older.

The Senate dawdled along through the few remaining hours of the session. An attempt was made to get a vote on the ship subsidy bill, but the Democrats threatened tinue their filibuster against it and

the measure died ingloriously.

Latimer of South Carolina threatened to talk to death a bill to pay money for election expenses to the heirs of a negro who had tried to be elected to Congress from Mr. McLaurin's State twenty-four years ago, and the threat was effective. Beveridge of Indiana tried to get a vote twenty minutes before adjournment on a House bill for the protection of game in Alaska, but he was

protection of game in Alaska, but he was told there wasn't time enough to enroll it and sadly withdrew the measure.

Time went on. The hands of the Senate clock pointed to 12:05. Somehow or other the time honored custom was not followed of turning back the clock hands so that the session would seem not to have lapped over into a new legislative day. A few minutes later a committee of Senators reported that President Roosevelt had nothing further to communicate. Vio-President Fairbanks called Senator Frye of Maine to the chair and left the hamber. Then Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, chosen leader of the Democrats, made a little speech, his last as a Senator, complimentary to the Vice-President and offered a resolution thanking Mr. Fairbanks for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the Senate's proceedings. The ided over the Senate's proceedings. The esolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. fairbanks came back just then and thanked the Senate for its compliment. As he finished speaking he declared the Senate of the Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned without day. A few Senators and spectators clapped their hands. It was 13 minutes past noon when the gavel fell.

CLOSING HOURS IN THE HOUSE. The House spent its last few hours in disposing of fag ends of public business and having a good time. It sang patriotic and popular songs and listened to whistling solos by Representative Fulkerson, the sweet whistler of Missouri, who was esported to the reading clerk's deak by Representative Tawney. Fulkerson is a puck-

CLEAR BRAINS

for the owner. Grape-Nuts

is a special brain

"THERE'S A REASON."

Sweet Home" and "My Old Kentucky Home" and ended up with "Dixie" to the frantic delight of the galleries and the Southern Representatives. Watson of Indiana led the House in singing "My Old Kentucky Home" and other well known melodies, in which the galleries joined.

AND HOUSE.

AND HOUSE.

AND HOUSE.

Cod-bys to Senators Whose Terms Expired With the Dying Congress—The Ship Subsidy Bill and the Bill to Protect Game in Alaska Die Ingioriously—The House Spends Its Last Hours in Singing and whistling happened during an unexpected recess. There wasn't any people in Washington who are sorry not the Fifty-ninth Congress has passed to history, but it is safe to say that a majory of those who have a direct or indirect interest in the sessions of the national legisture breathed a sigh of relief when the enate and the House adjourned to-day. Was a dull session—these three months at marked the sitting of the country's wmakers—and while a vast amount of public business was transacted, most of it was not of vital concern to the country. From the original server is the Speaker cannon had left the House before John Sharp began to speak and Champ Clark of Missouri, a Democrat, was acting as Speaker or otem. Mr. Clark appointed Williams, Dalzell and Tawney to find the Speaker "and bring him in." They carried out their instructions to the letter. Down the main aisle came Uncle Joe, very dignified, and solemn and looking unfamiliar without a cigar in his mouth. He was leaning on Mr. Williams's arm. unfamiliar without a cigar in his mouth. He was leaning on Mr. Williams's arm. When the House caught sight of him every when the House caught sight of him every member was on his feet cheering like mad.

Mr. Cannon ascended the rostrum as John Sharp announced that "we have brought him in." The House settled back to hear the Speaker's farewell speech. Just then something happened. Asher Hines, the parliamentary clerk, whispered in the Speaker's ear that the bill which had passed both Houses, limiting the hours of employment of railway men had not been enmeat of railway men had not been en-

> Turn back the hands of the clocks, said the Speaker, and instead of making his speech announced that the House would take a re ess for fift en minutes. The clock hands were turned back from 11:55 to 11:40. A minute later the enrolled copy to 11:40. A minute later the enrolled copy of the railway bill came in, but it was con-trary to precedent to put the clock hands forward or to adjourn before they came together on figure 12.
> It was during the fifteen minutes that the

> untruthful clock hands travelled ahead to 11:55 again that the singing and whistling

Once earlier in the day's session there was a suspension of legislative business to do henor to Gen. Charles H. Groavenor of Ohio, whose term of service as a member of the House expired to-day. He had been in Congress for twenty years, Cushman of Washington, Clark of Missouri, Williams of Mississippi and Lacey of lows said com-plimentary things of the white bearded legislator, known familiarly as "Old Fig-gers" and "the Sage of Athens" (Athens being in Ohio and not in Greece in this instance). When the speakers got through Gen. Grosvenor found that in behalf of the entire membership of the House they had presented to him a magnificient set of silver. 300 pieces in all. He made a fitting reply and was eered by floor and gal-

When the turned back clock hands showed five minutes of 12 Speaker Cannon called the House to order and made his speech of thanks. Then he declared the House adjourned without day. It was then

ctually 12:18. As the Speaker's gavel came down something unexpected happened. Representa-tive Loudenslager of New Jersey had bought about 400 little American flags and had diabout 400 little American flags and had directed the pages to distribute them to the members. The flags appeared when the Speaker declared the session at an end and the Representatives waved them and cheered like mad. Then somebody started up "Columbia," and this was sung by Representatives and spectators. Champ Clark's little girl stood on the reading clerk's desk and timed the singing with the flag. "America" was sung pext. The her flag. "America" was sung next. The singing was kept up for an hour or more

FERTILIZER TRUST DECISION.

Supreme Court Orders Discharge of Virginians Who Were Extradited to Tennessee. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Supreme Court to-day announced its decision in the so-called fertilizer trust cases, which concern the validity of the extradition from Virginia to Tennessee for trial of ten members of that organization on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law. They resisted removal on the ground that they resisted removal on the ground that they had never been in Tennessee and therefore could not be removed there for trial. The court in Virginia excluded evidence to that effect and ordered that the ten

directors be extradited. They then brought habeas corpus proceedings before the Federal Circuit Judge, who, holding that the certified copy of the indictment was "sufficient" proof of probable guilt, deelined to hear any evidence on their plea and dismissed their petitions. From that judgment appeals were brought to the Supreme Court on claims of denial

of constitutional rights.

The court's opinion in reversal was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller: It had been repeatedly held by the court (in the Beavers, Benson, Hyde and Greene cases), he said, that the District Judge in such cases was the said, that the District Judge in such cases was the said, that the District Judge in such cases was the said, that the District Judge in such cases was the said, that the District Judge in such cases was the said, that the District Judge in such cases was the said. he said, that the District Judge in such cases must exercise more than mere ministerial functions. He must look into the indictment to ascertain whether an offence against the Government is charged, find whether there was probable cause, and determine whether the court to which the accused was to be removed had jurisdiction. Appellants, he declared, were entitled to the judgment of the District Judge after the evidence had been heard.

"And," he adds, "even if the District Judge had thereupon determined that probable cause existed and such determination could not be reviewed on habeas corpus, it is nevertheless true that we have no such decision here, and the order of removal cannot be sustained in its absence. Nor can the exclusion of the evidence offered be treated as mere error, inasmuch as the ruling involved the denial of a right secured by statute under the Constitution."

secured by statute under the Constitution."

That conclusion, the court holds, is fatal to the present proceedings, so that accused are ordered discharged from custody, but without any prejudice against the institution of new proceedings for removal.

SUCCESSFUL FILIBUSTER.

Senator Latimer Prevents the Passage of an Old Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- There was a brief but successful filibuster in the closing hours of the Senate's session to-day. Mr. McCumber of North Dakota had called up an old bill to pay the heirs of a South Caro-lina man of the name of Lee a sum growing out of election expenses. The beneficiaries were negroes.
Mr. Latimer of South Carolina took the

floor and talked for twenty minutes. Finally Mr. McCumber inquired: "Does the Senator intend to talk on this bill until

"I believe this is an important measure and should be fully discussed," replied Mr. "Then I will not impose this burden upon the Senator," retorted Mr. McCumber.
"I'll withdraw the bill."

Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, March 4 .- These army orders treatment.
Capt. Lester W. Cornish. Ninth Cavalry. to his home and await rethrement.
Lieut.-Col. George A. Dodd, Teath Cavalry. detailed as member General Staff Corps. to duty at Chicago as Chief of Staff of Northern Division. The retirement of Cot. William H. Heur, Engineer, is addunced.

These navy orders were issued:

These navy orders were issued:

Coramander W. Brauners reuther, from commindf of the Don Juan de Austria to await orders.

Lieut. F. L. Sandez, from the Don Juan de Austria to the Dixie as executive.

Lieut. F. L. Oliver, from the Don Juan de Austria to home and await orders.

Lieut. A Buchanan, from the Tenhessee to duty
as aid on the staff of the Commander of the Fourth
Division. Atlantic fleet.

Ensigns W. F. Halsey, and C. R. P. Roders, from
the Don Juan de Austria to Leadue Island yard
and to the Kansas when commissioned.

Midshipman C. M. Crosse. E. H. Walker and C.
McGill, to the Hanceck Asw York yaft.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. Plummer, from
the Denver to the recruiting station, Chicago.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Stopp, from the
Don Juan de Pattria to the Denvet.

Assistant Paymaster W. G. Neill, from 1.0 - on
Juan de Austria, to Portamouth yard.

RECORD OF THE SESSION OF CON-GRESS JUST ENDED.

the Total Appropriations \$\$29,308,994 Is for Expenditures in 1908, and It Is Estimated That the Revenues for That, Year Will Reach \$850,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- In to-day's closing hours of the session of the House of Representatives Messrs. Tawney (Rep., Minn.) and Livingston (Dem., Ga.), respectively chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, made their annual statements of appropriations authorized by Congress. Mr. Tawney said:

"The total appropriations made at the present session of Congress aggregate apparently \$919.948.679, which sum includes \$756.622,674 for the annual expenditures of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year of 1908, \$12,449,685 for emergency and deficiencies on account of the fiscal year 1907 and prior years, \$1,000,000 for miscellaneous objects, such as private claims and the like, authorized in special acts, and \$149,886,320 for permanent annual appropriations to meet the interest charge on the public debt, the requirements of the sinking fund, expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, redemption of national bank notes and other purposes.

"In order to determine how much of this apparent grand total of appropriations made at this session is on account of operations of the Government of the fiscal year of 1908, and that will be a charge against the revenues of that year, there must be deducted from the permanent appropriations the sum of \$20,000,000 estimated as necessary to redeem national bank notes, the deposits made by the banks for that purpose not being treated as a part of the revenue of the Government, nd the sum of \$57,000,000 estimated to be the amount of the sinking fund requirements for 1900, as it is purely optional with the Secretary of the Treasury how much of the surplus moneys in the Treasury shall be applied to this purpose, and also because the requirements of the sinking fund have already been anticipated or exceeded by an amount considerably in excess of the requirements for next year; also the amount \$12,439,485 appropriated for deficiencies on account of the current and prior fiscal years. the same being payable for moneys already in the Treasury or out of revenues for the balance of the current fiscal year; and the sum of \$1,000,000 estimated formiscellaneous objects, including private claims and other matters of like character that have gone through in special bills and which are payable prior to the beginning of the next fiscal year."

The amounts mentioned aggregate \$90, 439.683, and when deducted from the total appropriations of \$919.948.679, leaves \$829,508,994 as probable necessary expenditures

for 1908, authorized by this session.

The total revenus of the Government for 1908, according to the best information available, will be as follows: Ordinary revenues from customs, internal revenue, &c., on basis of actual and estimated increase for 1907 and 1908, \$654,000,000; postal receipts actual and estimated for 1907, plus 8 per cent. estimated increase for 1908, \$196,-000,000 Total revenue, \$850,000,000. Mr. Livingston's statement gave the figures of appropriations, and con-

Enormous as are these appropriations for the next fiscal year, there should be added to them the further sum of \$25,000 000 on account of contracts authorized in the naval bills for additional warships and for which no sums whatever are yet appropriated, and the sum of \$49,829,340 for contracts authorized in the Rivers and for contracts authorized in the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill in addition to

probable revenues of the Government from all sources during the coming fiscal year indicate that they will be at least \$100,000,000 below the appropriations and authorizations for expenditure chargeable to the session of Congress just closing.
"I will submit for the record a table showing by titles of appropriation bills the esti-

mates submitted to Congress by the several Departments of the Government, the appro-priations as they have been made at this session for the fiscal year 1908 and the ap-propriations made at the last session of ongress for the current fiscal year 1907.
"You will see from the table that Congress

is still increasing its expenditures in the army and navy bills. When will the war spirit diminish and soberness and a desire to promote peace with the upbuilding of the industries of the country, which last is the true measure of greatness of a country, increase for the army over last year

is \$6,718,117; the increase for the navy over last year \$21,867,000, with the authorization for two new ships. Increases for fortififor two new ships. Increases for fortifi-cations, \$1.844.000. Increase for pensions, \$5.601.000. If this military spirit and ex-travagance is to continue, the Ways and Means Committee had better get busy and provide a large increase in the revenues.

JOHN A. CHANLER LOSES.

Supreme Court Denies His Petition to Secure Immunity From Arrest. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The effort of

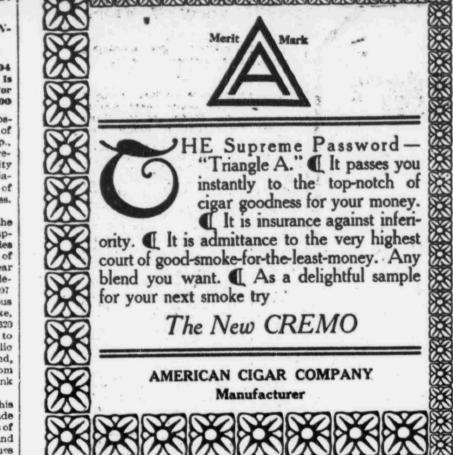
John Armstrong Chanler to secure immunity from arrest under the order signed by Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court of New York in 1897 declaring him insane failed to-day when the Supreme Court denied him permission to file an application for a writ of prohibition directed against all the judges, officers and citizens of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, requiring them not to molest him while on his way to and from New York. The petition alleges that Chanler is same, that he was "lured" to New York by Stan-ford White on promise of a convivial time; his confinement in Bloomingdale was secured through perjury and without no-tice to him, and that the New York court had no jurisdiction over him because he was then a resident of Virginia.

After two years in the asylum he escaped and went to his home in Virginia, where the courts of that State subsequently found him of sound mind. He now wishes to recover his property, which he values at \$1,000,000, and desires, he says, to conduct his own case, as he can obtain the services of no lawyer of prominence in New York owing to the "scandalous notoriety that owing to the "scandalous notoriety that would inevitably ensue as soon as the malodor of the inducing facts behind the actions of the other side reached the public nostril." His affidavit also states that the sworn statements of Winthrop Chanler, petitioner's brother, and Thomas F. Sher-man, his guardian, showed malice toward im and evinged a desire to have him incarcerated in an asylum for life if he again set foot in New York State, and to secure his protection while trying the suit for recovery of his property he asked the Su-preme Court for the extraordinary writ

mentioned.

As usual in denying such motions the court filed no opinion.

Nominations That Failed of Confirmation. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- About 148 nominations were unconfirmed when the Senate adjourned to-day. They failed of confirmation in nearly every instance because firmation in nearly every instance because there was not time in the rush of business to act upon them. Three nominees for United States Attorneyships were in the list, as follows: Northern District of Alabama, Oscar R. Hundley; District of Oregon, William C. Bristol; District of South Dakota, James B. Elliott. One United States Marshal failed, Cornelius C. Dusen of the western district of Louisiana. The other nominations were all of postmasters.



THE PRESIDENT DEFEATS THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

He Issues Proclamation Creating the Forest Reserves Just Before the Law Make ing It Ifferal to Do So Without the Consent of 'Congress Goes Into Effect

WASHINGTON, March 4-By a timely stroke of the pen President Roosevelt, on the eve of the adjournment of Congress, created new reserves of forest lands aggregating from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres The proclamations were issued in the nick of time to defeat the effect of the Fulton amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which makes it illegal for the President to reserve any more forest lands without the consent of Congress.

When it became evident that the Fulton amendment would be agreed upon by both, branches of Congress, there were busy times in the forest service, which is a bureau of the Agricultural Department, presided over by Gifford Pinchot, one of the President's intimate friends. Preparations for creating new forest reserves in the Western States or for extending the boundaries of present reserves were hurried through. in order that the President might issue the necessary proclamations before the Agricultural Appropriation bill, carrying the Fulton amendment, should come to the President for signature.

The Agricultural bill was officially approved by the President on the legislative day of March 2, and on the same date the President prepared a memorandum in regard to his action in creating forest reserves. This memorandum was made public to-day. In it the President frankly defends an action which might be con-strued by some persons as an intention to defeat the will of Congress. He men-tions the fact that Congress had under con-sideration at that time a restriction of his powers with regard to the forest reserves and in fact the Fulton amendment had that to leave these forest lands open to entry would be to enable the "lumber syndito get hold of valuable property.

So hurried were the preparations for the issuance of these proclamations creat-ing new forest reserves that the forest service admitted this afternoon that they could not tell how much additional land had been reserved. The President's action, however, affects not less than thirty-two localities in several States, and all of these reserves, except one, are located in States which come under the prohibition of the Fulton amendment. It was figured out that the new reservations in Washington, Oregon and Idaho alone amount to about 8,500,000 acres, and although the forest service can give no definite information on the subject, the aggregate will probably be 15,000,000 acres.

The President's statement, which was given out from the White House as a "memrandum" and dated March 2, is as follows: These forest reserves were determined upon and the preparation of the necessary apers ordered some months ago-in twothirds of the eases some years ago-in the exercise of the duty imposed upon me by act of Congress of March 3, 1891. The utme care and deliberation have been exercised in deciding upon the boundaries of the proposed reserve: in all but a very few cases long continued and detailed field examinations have been made, and in the remainder examinations amply sufficient to justify

he proposed action. 'ine necessary proclamations under ex-isting law now come before me and the question is presented whether I should refrain from acting under the existing law because there is now under consideration by Congress a proposal to change the law so as to require Congressional action upon the establishment of such forest reserves. If I did not act, reserves which I consider very important for the interests of the United States would be wholly or in part dissipated before Congress has an opportunity again to consider the matter, while under the action, which I propose to take they will be preserved; and i Congress differs from me in this opinion is will have full opportunity in the future to take such position as it may desire and order the discontinuance of the reserves by affirmative action, taken with the fullest opportunity for considering the subject by itself and on its own merits. If by any chance land more valuable for other purposes than for forest reserves is shown to have been included in these reserves I shall forthwith

restore it to entry. Failure on my part to sign this proclamation would mean that immense tracts o valuable timber would fall into the hands of the lumber syndicates before Congress has an opportunity to act, whereas the creation of the reserves means that this timber will be kept in the interest of the home maker, for our entire purpose in this forest reserve policy is to keep the land for the benefit of the actual settler and home maker, to further his interests in every way, and while using the natural resources of the country for the benefit of the present generation, also to use them in such manner as to keep them unimpaired for the benefit of the children now growing up to inherit the land. This is the final and exclusive object not merely of our forest policy but of our whole public land policy.

To Shift Steamboat Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor has decided to shift local inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service from one port to another whenever the needs of the service in his opinion, require a change in the personnel at any port. The present system of allowing inspectors to remain permanent at one place Mr. Straus believes. is not best for the proper handling of the work intrusted to them.

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FATE OF ALASKA GAME BILL. It Falled of Passage Because There Wasn't Time Enough to Enroll It.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- A House bill for the protection of game in Alaska failed in the Senate to-day just before final adjournment because there wasn't time enough left to enroll it. It was just twenty minutes before the end of the session when Mr. Beveridge called up the bill. It was a measure of considerable length, but Senator Cullum insisted that it be read. The reading took seven minutes.

Then Senator Carter said that there wasn't time to enroll the bill in the few minutes remaining of the session, and Mr. Beveridge sadly withdrew it, but cheered up a little when Senator Newlands said he hoped the measure would pass, as it was intended to put a stop to dilettante sportsmanship.

"There has been an important omission from the bill," said Senator Clapp. "It makes no protection of woodchucks, and none for protecting men against the penalty of the law where they kill ducks and prairie chickens in self-defence.

Everybody laughed except Mr. Beveridge, who retorted that such an omission would not have occurred had the Senator from Minnesota been a member of the committee that reported it.

BINGER HERMANN'S TRIAL. Senator Fulton of Oregon and Others Give Damaging Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-Between testimony drawn more or less unwillingly from Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon and evidence openly reciting the actions of himself and others involved in the land fraud cases by former Surveyor General Henry Meldrum there was more damage apparently done to-day to the case of ex-Representative Binger Hermann than at any other single session of Criminal Court No. 1, where he is on trial for the alleged destruction of thirty-five letterpress copy books of the records of the Government. Senator Fulton was first offered as lar order of the trial being interrupted so that the Senator might not be delayed in leaving Washington, and he declared Her-mann's reputation in Oregon to be excellent, even down to the present time.

Taken then on their own subposna as a witness for the Government, Senator Fulton was asked if he remembered writing a letter to the then Commissioner of the General Land Office requesting that United States District Attorney John H. Hall of Oregon be instructed to nolle pros certain in-dictments against William E. Burke and William G. Gosslin Strenuous objection was made by the defence, and District Attorney Baker was just stating the pur-pose of his question to Justice Stafford when Senator Fulton heatedly declared

that he never wrote such a letter.
"We will have to ask the indulgence of the Court while we send for the letter, quietly answered the District Attorney, and as the messenger departed the Senator

qualified by saying he did not remember writing the letter imputed to him. The desired exhibit was produced in a the desired exhibit was produced in a few minutes and when he saw his own handwriting in a missive "enclosing a letter by Mr. Hermann" and "asking that Mr. Hall return it when read." Senator Fulton declared himself satisfied that it was the one referred to by the Government. The claim of the District Attorney was that Hermann's letter must have been copied into one of the letter books that were destroyed when

Hermann left the Land Office.

Henry Meldrum, the former Surveyor General of Oregon, has been indicted, tried convicted and sentenced to serve three convicted and sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary in Oregon. He described a meeting between himself, Hermann and F. P. Mays in his office in Hermann and F. P. Mays in his office in Portland when the surveys of the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve were examined in demil. "Mr. Hermann said to me if I had any money, or if my friends were so inclined, the school lands in Oregon should make a good investment," Mr. Meldrum testified, and he mentioned receiving a letter from the defendant in which the advisability of using the name of a Miss Silverstein in raking an application for Silverstein in raking an application for school land was suggested.

"Any one could make application for a section of the State school land by agree-ing to pay \$1.25 an acre for 320 acres," witness continued, "and it didn't matter whether the lands were worthless or were "What do you mean by that?" queried the

District Attorney.

"Well, if they were in the region of the proposed forest reserve," was the reply.

"What if anything was said about an

appropriation?"
"Mr. Hermann said he would make the appropriation for Oregon as large as possible. He also said the settlers and he prairie lands would have to cluded because there was such a 'kick' being made about land grants."

"What about the location of the school lands in question?"

"Oh, it was understood that the Blue "Oh, it was understood that the Blue Mountain region was meant. When men are in a deal together, you know—" but witness got no further, because Attorney Worthington made quick objection to witness getting anything into the record by implication, and the Court ruled that the remark might be excluded.

A series of present and former employees in the Land Office testified to the method of handling the mail in that office when Mr. Hermann was Commissioner and to Mr. Hermann was Commissioner and to the disposition of the waste paper, a por-tion of which the Government claims in January and February, 193, was composed of the letter press copy books destroyed by Mr. Hermann.

Harriman Sees the Senate Adjourn. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Mr. and Mrs F. H. Harriman, Miss Harriman and Master Ronald Harriman came into the diplomation gallery of the Senate to-day a few minutes before adjournment and remained in-terested spectators until the curtain was rung down on the Fifty-ninth Congress.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, King Edward's Amhassador, occupied a seat in the House diplomatic gallery.

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them.			Origin	atty.	Nov				
Origin	nally.	Now.	Knabe & Co., oak	550	400				
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rosewood	300	200		550	22				
Behr Bres. upright, oak	500	300	Knabe & Co. upright, white						
Bradbury upright, rosewood	400	175	Knabe & Co. upright, white	900	450				
Behning upright, manogany.	400	300	mahogany 2 Knabe & Co. uprights,	Mr.					
Benedict Bros. mahognay				575	42				
upright	350	175	mahogany	156.00	-				
Bradbury, rosewood	350	150	Kranich & Bach upright,	450	250				
Brown & Simpson upright,		-	rosewood	100	-				
mahogany	300	120	Knabe & Co. Mignon Grand.	750	55				
Byrne upright, rosewood	250	150	rosewood	100	00				
2 Chase uprights, mahogany	350	325	Kranich & Bach upright,	450	30				
Chickering grand, rosewood	350	175	walnut	300	30				
Chickering upright, walnut	500	250	Loeser Baby Grand, ma-	750	55				
Dyer & Hughes upright, wal-			hogany	100	90				
nut	450	223	Loeser Small Grand, ma-	700	52				
2 Emerson uprights, ma-			hogany		22				
hogany	325	225	Leins upright, mahogany	350					
Emerson upright, mahogany	325	235	Newby & Evans walnut	250	22				
Emerson upright, mahogany,			upright	350	22				
largest size	375	275	2 Reiman uprights, ma-	DEO	19				
Emerson upright, walnut	325	200	hogany	250	166. (41)				
J. & C. Fischer upright,			Reiman upright, oak	250	19				
rosewood	350	150	Smith & Barnes upright,	no.	-				
Gabler upright, rosewood	350	175	mahogany	325	22				
Gabler upright, mahogany			Smith & Barnes upright,	-	-				
(like new)	450	275	mahogany	325	22				
Gabler & Bros. upright,		2000	Smith & Barnes upright,		-				
rosewood	300	150	mahogany	350	20				
Hardman upright, rosewood	400	250	Smith & Barnes upright,						
Hardman upright, rosewood	350	200	mahogany	350	22				
2 Heller & Co. uprights,			Starr upright, walnut	250	28				
walnut	300	250	Starr upright, wanter		28				
Heller & Co. upright, ma-			2 Starr uprights, cak	350	20				
hogany	275	200	Schiller & Co. Hungarian						
Heller & Co. walnut upright	350	225	ash upright	350	25				
4 Heller & Co. uprights, ma-			Steinway & Sons upright,						
hogany, Empire	300	240	rosewood	500	22				
2 Heller & Co. uprights, oak,	-			-	-				
walnut	325	250	Steinway & Sons upright,	600	37				
1 Heller & Co., oak	300	225	ebony	-					
1 Heller & Co., oak	300	240	Schleicher upright, cak	350	22				
1 Heller & Co. upright, ma-		4	Shoninger upright, walnut	350	19				
hogany	300	225	Stone upright, rosewood	300	12				
Heller & Co. upright, walnut	300	225	Stone upright, resewood						
Heller & Co. upright, rose-		7	Stuyvesant upright, ma-						
wood	325	250	Stuyvesant upright, ma-	275	12				
Knabe & Co. upright, ma-			Stultz & Bauer upright, ma-						
hognay, art model	900	450		350	25				
mog.mj, mr. modernin									
Player-Pianos, Etc.									
Originally No.									
Onlos	er m liles	BY come	Origi	nally.	NO.				

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	200 250	125	Steck Pianola Player-Piano,	200	794
Pianola, walnut 2		125		800	500
Pianola, Metrostyle, walnut 2	250	200	Aeolian Grand, mahogany	750	300
	250	100	Acolian Grand, walnut	750	300
Piano and	Pl	aye	r Combinations.		
Behr Bros, upright, oak 5		Now. 300		nally.	Now
		200	wood	275	200
		***	Angelus to match	250	12
7	700	509		Married Marrie	-
Heller upright, mahogany 3	300	223		525	32
Metrostyle Pianola to match 2	250	200	Heller & Co. upright, wal-		
	550	425	nut	300	22
Reiman upright, mahogany. 2	250	195	Pianola to match	250	12
	250	150		Manager and	-
-	-	-	_	550	350
	500	345	Steinway upright, rosewood.	600	37
		225	Metrostyle Pianola to		
	200	100	match	250	200
			THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE A SERVIC		

Easy Terms of Payment for This Sale.

Upright pianos priced at \$200 or under, \$10 cash and \$5.00 monthly. Over \$200 to \$300, \$10 cash and \$6 monthly. Over \$300 to \$400, \$10 cash and \$10 monthly. Grand pianos, \$25 cash and \$20 monthly. On cabinet players, \$10 cash and \$6 monthly. On combinations of piano and piano players priced at \$400 or under, \$20 cash and \$12 monthly. All others, \$35 cash and \$20 monthly.

and piano players priced at \$400 of thicks, \$35 cash and \$20 monthly.

As all pianoson our floor are priced on a cash basis (fictitious prices being eliminated), interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum will be charged on deferred Fourth Floor.

Frederick Leser & Co In over detail the Leading Read Entablishment of Brooklys. New York.

Secretary Taft to Sall for Pamama on March 24.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-Arrangements have been about completed for Secretary of War Taft to sail from Charleston on March 24 for his coming trip to Panama, Porto Rico and Cuba. The Secretary was invited to visit Charleston on St. Patrick's Day, but he has been forced by circumstances to decline. He will be accompanied by several engineers. The purpose of the visit at this time is to investigate some test pits which have been sunk, with a view to locating the locks which will be constructed at Gatun

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The colliers Abarenda and Cæsar and gunboats Prairie

and Scorpion have arrived at Guantanamo, and Scorpion have arrived at Guantanamo, the tug Iroquois at Mare Island and the cruiser Chattanooga and collier Alexander at Woosung.

The battleship New Jersey has sailed from Bradford for Tompkinsville and the gunboat Mayflower from Charleston for Washington.

ner draws more water than any boat ever up the river as far s Washington. It was the intention to have the Sumner leave to-morrow night, but because of the danger of night travel on the Potomeo with such a big ship the journey will begin at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The party will return Thursday morning. The Currency Bill Signed. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The Aldrich socalled currency bill became law to-day when the President affixed his signature

New York.

TO INSPECT FORTIFICATIONS

Members of the Military Committees of

Congress Going to Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The army trans-

port Sumner arrived in Washington this

port Sumner arrived in Washington this afternoon to take the members of the Military Committees of the House and Senate to Hampton Roads to-morrow, where an inspection will be made of the fortifications. Brig.-Gen. Murray, Chief of Artil'ery, will go with the party, and probably Secretary Taft and Major-Gen. Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army. The Sumner draws more water than any boat ever

ner draws more water than any boat ever

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A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

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